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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

JOHN EDWARD COE and HEATHER
NICOLE COE, *husband and wife and their
marital community,*

Plaintiffs,

v.

MONSANTO COMPANY,

Defendant.

Case No.

COMPLAINT

JURY DEMAND

I. CIVIL COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs JOHN EDWARD COE and HEATHER NICOLE COE (“Plaintiffs”), by and through their undersigned attorneys, hereby bring this Complaint for damages against Defendant Monsanto Company and allege the following:

II. NATURE OF THE CASE

1. This is an action for damages suffered by Plaintiffs as a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s negligent and wrongful conduct in connection with the design, development, manufacture, testing, packaging, promoting, marketing, advertising, distribution,

COMPLAINT
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1 labeling, and/or sale of the herbicide Roundup® (“Roundup”), containing the active ingredient
2 glyphosate.

3
4 2. Plaintiffs maintain that Roundup and/or glyphosate are defective, dangerous to
5 human health, unfit and unsuitable to be marketed and sold in commerce and lacked proper
6 warnings and directions as to the dangers associated with their use.

7 3. Plaintiffs’ injuries and losses, like those striking thousands of similarly situated
8 victims across the country, were avoidable.

9
10 **III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

11 4. This Court has jurisdiction over Defendant and this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C.
12 1332 because there is complete diversity of citizenship between Plaintiffs and Defendant.
13 Defendant is incorporated and has its principal place of business outside of Washington State,
14 where the Plaintiffs reside.

15 5. The amount in controversy between Plaintiffs and Defendant exceeds \$75,000,
16 exclusive of interest and cost.

17 6. Venue is proper within this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 in that Defendant
18 conducts business here and is subject to personal jurisdiction in this district. Furthermore,
19 Defendant sells, markets, and/or distributes Roundup within the Western District of Washington
20 (Seattle).
21

22 **IV. PARTIES**

23 7. Plaintiffs JOHN EDWARD COE and HEATHER NICOLE COE, are husband
24 and wife, and at all times relevant to this action, were residents of Lake Stevens, Snohomish
25 County, Washington, and live there today. Plaintiffs bring this action for personal injuries
26

1 sustained by JOHN EDWARD COE's exposure to Roundup containing the active ingredient
2 glyphosate and the surfactant polyethoxylated tallow amine ("POEA"). As a direct and proximate
3 result of being exposed to Roundup, Plaintiff JOHN EDWARD COE developed non-Hodgkin's
4 lymphoma, specifically, indolent B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma which was diagnosed in or
5 around March 2019.
6

7 8. "Roundup" refers to all formulations of Defendant's Roundup products,
8 including, but not limited to, Roundup Concentrate Poison Ivy and Tough Brush Killer 1,
9 Roundup Custom Herbicide, Roundup D-Pak herbicide, Roundup Dry Concentrate, Roundup
10 Export Herbicide, Roundup Fence & Hard Edger 1, Roundup Garden Foam Weed & Grass Killer,
11 Roundup Grass and Weed Killer, Roundup Herbicide, Roundup Original 2k herbicide, Roundup
12 Original II Herbicide, Roundup Pro Concentrate, Roundup Prodry Herbicide, Roundup Promax,
13 Roundup Quik Stik Grass and Weed Killer, Roundup Quikpro Herbicide, Roundup Rainfast
14 Concentrate Weed & Grass Killer, Roundup Rainfast Super Concentrate Weed & Grass Killer,
15 Roundup Ready-to-Use Extended Control Weed & Grass Killer 1 Plus Weed Preventer, Roundup
16 Ready-to-Use Weed & Grass Killer, Roundup Ready-to-Use Weed and Grass Killer 2, Roundup
17 Ultra Dry, Roundup-Ultra Herbicide, Roundup Ultramax, Roundup VM Herbicide, Roundup
18 Weed & Grass Killer Concentrate, Roundup Weed & Grass Killer Concentrate Plus, Roundup
19 Weed & Grass killer Ready-to-Use Plus, Roundup Weed & Grass Killer Super Concentrate,
20 Roundup Weed & Grass Killer Ready-to-Use, Roundup WSD Water Soluble Dry Herbicide
21 Deploy Dry Herbicide, or any other formulation of containing the active ingredient glyphosate.
22

23
24 9. Defendant MONSANTO COMPANY ("Monsanto") is a Delaware
25 corporation, with a principle place of business in St. Louis, Missouri. (Missouri Secretary of State
26

1 Charter No. F00488018). Monsanto has transacted and conducted business within Washington
2 State and has derived substantial revenue from goods and products used in this State.

3 10. All references to the acts and omissions of Defendant in this Complaint shall
4 mean and refer to the actions of Monsanto by contract, the common law, or otherwise.
5

6 11. Defendant advertises and sells goods, specifically Roundup, in the State of
7 Washington.

8 12. Defendant transacted and conducted business that relates to the allegations in this
9 Complaint within the State of Washington.

10 13. Defendant derived substantial revenue from goods and products used in the State
11 of Washington.
12

13 14. Defendant expected or should have expected its acts to have consequences within
14 the State of Washington, and derived substantial revenue from interstate commerce.

15 15. Defendant engaged in the business of designing, developing, manufacturing,
16 testing, packaging, marketing, distributing, labeling, and/or selling Roundup.

17 16. Upon information and belief, Defendant purposefully availed itself of the
18 privilege of conducting activities with the State of Washington, thus invoking the benefits and
19 protections of its laws.
20

21 17. Upon information and belief, Defendant did design, sell, advertise, manufacture
22 and/or distribute Roundup, with full knowledge of its dangerous and defective nature.

23 **V. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

24 18. At all relevant times, Defendant was in the business of, and did, design, research,
25 manufacture, test, advertise, promote, market, sell, distribute, and/or have acquired and are
26

1 responsible for the commercial herbicide Roundup.

2 19. Monsanto is a multinational agricultural biotechnology corporation based in St.
3 Louis, Missouri. It is the world's leading producer of glyphosate.
4

5 20. Monsanto discovered the herbicidal properties of glyphosate during the 1970's
6 and subsequently began to design, research, manufacture, sell and distribute glyphosate based
7 "Roundup" as a broad spectrum herbicide.

8 21. Glyphosate is the active ingredient in Roundup.

9 22. Glyphosate is a broad spectrum herbicide used to kill weeds and grasses known
10 to compete with commercial crops grown around the globe.

11 23. Glyphosate is a "non selective" herbicide, meaning it kills indiscriminately based
12 only on whether a given organism produces a specific enzyme, 5-enolpyruvylshikimic acid-3-
13 phosphate synthase, known as EPSP synthase.
14

15 24. Glyphosate inhibits the enzyme 5-enolpyruvylshikimic acid-3-phosphate
16 synthase that interferes with the shikimic pathway in plants, resulting in the accumulation of
17 shikimic acid in plant tissue and ultimately plant death.

18 25. Sprayed as a liquid, plants absorb glyphosate directly through their leaves, stems,
19 and roots, and detectable quantities accumulate in the plant tissues.
20

21 26. Each year, approximately 250 million pounds of glyphosate are sprayed on crops,
22 commercial nurseries, suburban lawns, parks, and golf courses. This increase in use has been
23 driven largely by the proliferation of genetically engineered crops, crops specifically tailored to
24 resist the activity of glyphosate.

25 27. Defendant is intimately involved in the development, design, manufacture,
26

1 marketing, sale, and/or distribution of genetically modified (“GMO”) crops, many of which are
2 marketed as being resistant to Roundup i.e., “Roundup Ready®.” As of 2009, Monsanto was the
3 world’s leading producer of seeds designed to be Roundup Ready®. In 2010, an estimated 70%
4 of corn and cotton, and 90% of soybean fields in the United States contained Roundup Ready®
5 seeds.
6

7 28. The original Roundup, containing the active ingredient glyphosate, was
8 introduced in 1974. Today, glyphosate products are among the world’s most widely used
9 herbicides.¹

10 29. For nearly 40 years, consumers, farmers, and the public have used Roundup,
11 unaware of its carcinogenic properties.
12

13 **VI. REGISTRATION OF HERBICIDES UNDER FEDERAL LAW**

14 30. The manufacture, formulation and distribution of herbicides, such as Roundup,
15 are regulated under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (“FIFRA”), 7 U.S.C.
16 § 136 et seq. FIFRA requires that all pesticides be registered with the Environmental Protection
17 Agency (“EPA) prior to their distribution, sale, or use, except as described by FIFRA 7 U.S.C.
18 136a(a).
19

20 31. The EPA requires as part of the registration process, among other requirements,
21 a variety of tests to evaluate the potential for exposure to pesticides, toxicity to people and other
22 potential nontarget organisms, and other adverse effects on the environment. Registration by the
23 EPA, however, is not an assurance or finding of safety. The determination the EPA makes in
24 registering or reregistering a product is not that the product is “safe,” but rather that use of the
25

26 ¹ *Backgrounder*, History of Monsanto’s Glyphosate Herbicides, June 2005.

1 product in accordance with its label directions “will not generally cause unreasonable adverse
2 effects on the environment.” 7 U.S.C. § 136(a)(c)(5)(D).

3
4 32. FIFRA defines “unreasonable adverse effects on the environment” to mean “any
5 unreasonable risk to man or the environment, taking into account the economic, social, and
6 environmental costs and benefits of the use of any pesticide.” 7 U.S.C. § 136(bb). FIFRA thus
7 requires the EPA to make a risk/benefit analysis in determining whether a registration should be
8 granted or allowed to continue to be sold in commerce.

9 33. The EPA and the State of Washington registered Roundup for distribution, sale,
10 and manufacture in the United States, including the State of Washington.

11 34. FIFRA generally requires that the registrant, Monsanto, conduct health and safety
12 testing of pesticide products. The government is not required, nor is it able, to perform the product
13 tests that are required of the manufacturer.

14 35. The evaluation of each pesticide product distributed, sold, or manufactured is
15 completed at the time the product is initially registered. The data necessary for registration of a
16 pesticide has changed over time. The EPA is now in the process of reevaluating all pesticide
17 products through a Congressionally mandated process called “reregistration.” 7 U.S.C. § 136a-
18
19 1. In order to reevaluate these pesticides, the EPA demands the completion of additional tests
20 and the submission of data for the EPA’s review and evaluation.
21

22 36. In the case of glyphosate and Roundup, the EPA had planned on releasing its
23 preliminary risk assessment in relation to the registration process no later than July 2015. The
24 EPA completed its review of glyphosate in early 2015 but delayed releasing the assessment
25 pending further review in light of the World Health Organization’s March 24, 2015 finding that
26

glyphosate is a “probable carcinogen” as demonstrated by the mechanistic evidence of carcinogenicity in humans and sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in animals.

**VII. MONSANTO’S FALSE REPRESENTATIONS REGARDING
THE SAFETY OF ROUNDUP**

37. In 1996, the New York Attorney General (“NYAG”) filed a lawsuit against Monsanto based on its false and misleading advertising of Roundup products. Specifically, the lawsuit challenged Monsanto’s general representations that its spray on glyphosate-based herbicides, including Roundup, were “safer than table salt” and “practically non-toxic” to mammals, birds, and fish. Among the representations, the NYAG found deceptive and misleading about the human and environmental safety of Roundup are the following:

- a) Remember that environmentally friendly Roundup herbicide is biodegradable. It won’t build up in the soil so you can use Roundup with confidence along customers’ driveways, sidewalks and fences.
- b) And remember that Roundup is biodegradable and won’t build up in the soil. That will give you the environmental confidence you need to use Roundup everywhere you’ve got a weed, brush, edging or trimming problem.
- c) Roundup biodegrades into naturally occurring elements.
- d) Remember that versatile Roundup herbicide stays where you put it. That means there’s no washing or leaching to harm customers’ shrubs or other desirable vegetation.
- e) This nonresidual herbicide will not wash or leach in the soil. It... stays where you apply it.
- f) You can apply Accord with “confidence because it will stay where you put it” it bonds tightly to soil particles, preventing leaching. Then, soon after application, soil microorganisms biodegrade Accord into natural products.
- g) Glyphosate is less toxic to rats than table salt following acute oral ingestion.
- h) Glyphosate’s safety margin is much greater than required. It has over a 1,000 fold safety margin in food and over a 700 fold safety margin for workers who manufacture it or use it.
- i) You can feel good about using herbicides by Monsanto. They

carry a toxicity category rating of ‘practically non-toxic’ as it pertains to mammals, birds and fish.

- j) “Roundup can be used where kids and pets will play and breaks down into natural material.” This ad depicts a person with his head in the ground and a pet dog standing in an area which has been treated with Roundup.²

38. On November 19, 1996, Monsanto entered an Assurance of Discontinuance with NYAG, in which Monsanto agreed, among other things, “to cease and desist from publishing or broadcasting any advertisements [in New York] that represent, directly or by implication” that:

- a) its glyphosate containing pesticide products or any component thereof are safe, non-toxic, harmless or free from risk;
- b) its glyphosate-containing pesticide products or any component thereof manufactured, formulated, distributed or sold by Monsanto are biodegradable;
- c) its glyphosate-containing pesticide products or any component thereof stay where they are applied under all circumstances and will not move through the environment by any means;
- d) its glyphosate-containing pesticide products or any component thereof are “good” for the environment or are “known for their environmental characteristics;”
- e) glyphosate-containing pesticide products or any component thereof are safer or less toxic than common consumer products other than herbicides; and
- f) its glyphosate-containing products or any component thereof might be classified as “practically non-toxic”.

39. Monsanto did not alter its advertising in the same manner in any state other than New York, and on information and belief still has not done so as of today.

40. In 2009, France’s highest court ruled that Monsanto had not told the truth about the safety of Roundup. The French court affirmed an earlier judgment that Monsanto had falsely

² Attorney General of the State of New York, In the Matter of Monsanto Company, Assurance of Discontinuance Pursuant to Executive Law § 63 (15) (Nov. 1996).

1 advertised its herbicide Roundup as “biodegradable” and that it “left the soil clean.”³

2 **VIII. EVIDENCE OF CARCINOGENICITY IN ROUNDUP**

3 41. As early as the 1980’s Monsanto was aware of glyphosate’s carcinogenic
4 properties.

5 42. On March 4, 1985, a group of the EPA’s Toxicology Branch published a
6 memorandum classifying glyphosate as a Category C oncogene.⁴

7 43. Category C oncogenes are possible human carcinogens with limited evidence of
8 carcinogenicity.

9 44. In 1986, the EPA issued a Registration Standard for glyphosate (NTIS PB87-
10 103214). The Registration standard required additional phytotoxicity, environmental fate,
11 toxicology, product chemistry, and residue chemistry studies. All of the data required was
12 submitted and reviewed and/or waived.⁵

13 45. In October 1991, the EPA published a Memorandum entitled “Second Peer
14 Review of Glyphosate.” The memorandum changed glyphosate’s classification to Group E
15 (evidence of non-carcinogenicity for humans). Two peer review committee members did not
16 concur with the conclusions of the committee and one member refused to sign.⁶

17 46. In addition to the toxicity of the active molecule, many studies support the
18
19
20
21

22 ³ *Monsanto Guilty in “False Ad” Row*, BBC, Oct 15, 2009, available at
23 <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/8308903.stm>

24 ⁴ Consensus Review of Glyphosate, Casewell No. 661A, March 4, 1985. United States Environmental Protection
Agency.

25 ⁵ <http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/reregistration/REDs/factsheet/0178fact.pdf>

26 ⁶ Second Peer Review of Glyphosate, CAS No. 1071-83-6. October 30, 1981, United State Environmental
Protection Agency.

1 hypothesis that glyphosate formulations found in Defendant's Roundup products are more
2 dangerous and toxic than glyphosate alone.⁷ As early as 1991 evidence existed demonstrating
3 that glyphosate formulations were significantly more toxic than glyphosate alone.⁸
4

5 47. In 2002, Julie Marc published a study entitled "Pesticide Roundup Provokes Cell
6 Division Dysfunction at the Level of CDK1/Cyclin B Activation."

7 48. The study found that Monsanto's Roundup caused delays in the cell cycles of sea
8 urchins, while the same concentrations of glyphosate alone proved ineffective and did not alter
9 cell cycles.

10 49. In 2004, Julie Marc published a study entitled "Glyphosate-based pesticides
11 affect cell cycle regulation." The study demonstrated a molecular link between glyphosate-based
12 products and cell cycle dysregulation.
13

14 50. The study noted that "cell-cycle dysregulation is a hallmark of tumor cells and
15 human cancer. Failure in the cell-cycle checkpoints leads to genomic instability and subsequent
16 development of cancers from the initial affected cell." Further, "[s]ince cell cycle disorders such
17 as cancer result from dysfunction of unique cell, it was of interest to evaluate the threshold dose
18 of glyphosate affecting cells."⁹
19

20 51. In 2005, Francisco Peixoto published a study showing that Roundup's effects on
21 rat liver mitochondria are much more toxic and harmful than the same concentrations of
22 glyphosate alone.
23

24 ⁷ Martinez et al. 2007; Benachour 2009; Gasnier et al. 2010; Pexoto 2005; Marc 2004

25 ⁸ Martinez et al. 1991.

26 ⁹ Molinari, 2000; Stewart et al., 2003).

1 52. The Peixoto study suggested that the harmful effects of Roundup on
2 mitochondrial bioenergetics could not be exclusively attributed to glyphosate and could be the
3 result of other chemicals, namely the surfactant POEA, or alternatively due to the possible
4 synergy between glyphosate and Roundup formulation products.

5
6 53. In 2009, Nora Benachour and Gilles-Eric Seralini published a study examining
7 the effects of Roundup and glyphosate on human umbilical, embryonic, and placental cells.

8 54. The study used dilution levels of Roundup and glyphosate far below agricultural
9 recommendations, corresponding with low levels of residues in food. The study concluded that
10 supposed “inert” ingredients, and possibly POEA, change human cell permeability and amplify
11 toxicity of glyphosate alone. The study further suggested that determinations of glyphosate
12 toxicity should take into account the presence of adjuvants, or those chemicals used in the
13 formulation of the complete pesticide. The study confirmed that the adjuvants in Roundup are
14 not inert and that Roundup is always more toxic than its active ingredient glyphosate.

15
16 55. The results of these studies were confirmed in recently published peer-reviewed
17 studies and were at all times available and/or known to Defendant.

18 56. Defendant knew or should have known that Roundup is more toxic than
19 glyphosate alone and that safety studies on Roundup, Roundup’s adjuvants and “inert”
20 ingredients, and/or the surfactant POEA were necessary to protect Plaintiffs JOHN EDWARD
21 COE and HEATHER NICOLE COE from Roundup.

22
23 57. Defendant knew or should have known that tests, limited to Roundup’s active
24 ingredient glyphosate, were insufficient to prove the safety of Roundup.

25 58. Defendant failed to appropriately and adequately test Roundup, Roundup’s
26

1 adjuvants and “inert” ingredients, and/or the surfactant POEA to protect Plaintiff from Roundup.

2 59. Rather than performing appropriate tests, Defendant relied upon flawed industry-
3 supported studies designed to protect Defendant’s economic interests rather than Plaintiffs JOHN
4 EDWARD COE and HEATHER NICOLE COE and the consuming public.
5

6 60. Despite its knowledge that Roundup was considerably more dangerous than
7 glyphosate alone, Defendant continued to promote Roundup as safe.

8 **IX. IARC CLASSIFICATION OF GLYPHOSATE**

9 61. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (“IARC”) is the specialized
10 intergovernmental cancer agency tasked by the World Health Organization (“WHO”) with
11 conducting and coordinating research into the causes of cancer.
12

13 62. An IARC Advisory Group to Recommend Priorities for IARC Monographs
14 during 2015-2019 met in April 2014. Though nominations for the review were solicited, a
15 substance must meet two criteria to be eligible for review by the IARC Monographs: there must
16 already be some evidence of carcinogenicity of the substance, and there must be evidence that
17 humans are exposed to the substance.

18 63. IARC set glyphosate for review in 2015-2016. IARC uses five criteria for
19 determining priority in reviewing chemicals. The substance must have a potential for direct
20 impact on public health; scientific literature to support suspicion of carcinogenicity; evidence of
21 significant human exposure; high public interest and/or potential to bring clarity to a controversial
22 area and/or reduce public anxiety or concern; related agents similar to one given high priority by
23 the above considerations. Data reviewed is sourced preferably from publicly accessible, peer-
24 reviewed data.
25

64. On March 24, 2015, after its cumulative review of human, animal, and DNA studies for more than one (1) year, many of which have been in Defendant's possession since as early as 1985, the IARC's working group published its conclusion that the glyphosate contained in Defendant's Roundup herbicide, is a Class 2A "probable carcinogen" as demonstrated by the mechanistic evidence of carcinogenicity in humans and sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in animals.

65. The IARC's full Monograph was published on July 29, 2015 and established glyphosate as a class 2A probable carcinogen to humans. According to the authors glyphosate demonstrated sufficient mechanistic evidence (genotoxicity and oxidative stress) to warrant a 2A classification based on evidence of carcinogenicity in humans and animals.

66. The IARC Working Group found an increased risk between exposure to glyphosate and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma ("NHL") and several subtypes of NHL, and the increased risk continued after adjustment for other pesticides.

67. The IARC also found that glyphosate caused DNA and chromosomal damage in human cells.

X. EARLIER EVIDENCE OF GLYPHOSATE'S DANGER

68. Despite the new classification by the IARC, Defendant has had ample evidence of glyphosate and Roundup's genotoxic properties for decades.

69. Genotoxicity refers to chemical agents that are capable of damaging the DNA within a cell through genetic mutations, which is a process that is believed to lead to cancer.

70. In 1997, Chris Clements published "Genotoxicity of select herbicides in *Rana catesbeiana* tadpoles using the alkaline single-cell gel DNA electrophoresis (comet) assay."

1 71. The study found that tadpoles exposed to Roundup showed significant DNA
2 damage when compared with unexposed control animals.

3 72. Both human and animal studies have shown that glyphosate and glyphosate-based
4 formulations such as Roundup can induce oxidative stress.

5 73. Oxidative stress and associated chronic inflammation are believed to be involved
6 in carcinogenesis.

7 74. The IARC Monograph notes that “[s]trong evidence exists that glyphosate,
8 AMPA and glyphosate-based formulations can induce oxidative stress.”

9 75. In 2006 Cesar Paz-y-Mifio published a study examining DNA damage in human
10 subjects exposed to glyphosate.

11 76. The study produced evidence of chromosomal damage in blood cells showing
12 significantly greater damage after exposure to glyphosate than before in the same individuals,
13 suggesting that the glyphosate formulation used during aerial spraying had a genotoxic effect on
14 exposed individuals.

15 77. The IARC Monograph reflects the volume of evidence of glyphosate pesticides’,
16 genotoxicity noting “[t]he evidence for genotoxicity caused by glyphosate-based formulations is
17 strong.”

18 78. Despite knowledge to the contrary, Defendant maintains that there is no evidence
19 that Roundup is genotoxic, that regulatory authorities and independent experts agree that
20 Roundup is not genotoxic, and that there is no evidence that Roundup is genotoxic.

21 79. In addition to glyphosate and Roundup’s genotoxic properties, Defendant has
22 long been aware of glyphosate’s carcinogenic properties.

1 80. Glyphosate and Roundup in particular, have long been associated with
2 carcinogenicity and the development of numerous forms of cancer, including, but not limited to,
3 non-Hodgkin's lymphoma ("NHL"), Hodgkin's lymphoma, multiple myeloma, and soft tissue
4 sarcoma.
5

6 81. Defendant has known of this association since the early to mid-1980s and
7 numerous human and animal studies have evidenced the carcinogenicity of glyphosate and/or
8 Roundup.

9 82. In 1985, the EPA studied the effects of glyphosate in mice finding a dose related
10 response in male mice linked to renal tubal adenomas, a rare tumor. The study concluded the
11 glyphosate was oncogenic.
12

13 83. In 2003, Lennart Hardell and Mikael Eriksson published the results of two case-
14 controlled studies on pesticides as a risk factor for NHL and hairy cell leukemia.

15 84. The study concluded that glyphosate had the most significant relationship to NHL
16 among all herbicides studies with an increased odds ratio of 3.11.

17 85. In 2003, AJ De Roos published a study examining the pooled data of mid-western
18 farmers, examining pesticides and herbicides as risk factors for NHL.
19

20 86. The study, which controlled for potential confounders, found a relationship
21 between increased NHL incidence and glyphosate.

22 87. In 2008, Mikael Eriksson published a population-based case-control study of
23 exposure to various pesticides as a risk factor for NHL.

24 88. This strengthened previous associations between glyphosate and NHL.

25 89. In spite of this knowledge, Defendant continued to issue broad and sweeping
26

1 statements that Roundup was, and is, safer than ordinary household items such as table salt,
2 despite a lack of scientific support for the accuracy and validity of these statements and, in fact,
3 voluminous evidence to the contrary.
4

5 90. Upon information and belief, these statements and representations have been
6 made with the intent of inducing Plaintiffs, the agricultural community, and the public at large to
7 purchase and increase the use of Defendant's Roundup for Defendant's pecuniary gain, and in
8 fact, did induce Plaintiff JOHN EDWARD COE to use Roundup.

9 91. Defendant made these statements maliciously and with complete disregard and
10 reckless indifference to the safety of Plaintiff JOHN EDWARD COE and the general public.

11 92. Notwithstanding Defendant's representations, scientific evidence has established
12 a clear association between glyphosate and genotoxicity, inflammation, and an increased risk of
13 many cancers, including, but not limited to, NHL, Multiple Myeloma, and soft tissue sarcoma.
14

15 93. Defendant knew or should have known that glyphosate is associated with an
16 increased risk of developing cancer, including, but not limited to, NHL, Multiple Myeloma, and
17 soft tissue sarcomas.

18 94. Defendant failed to appropriately and adequately inform and warn Plaintiffs of
19 these dangerous risks associated with the use of and exposure to glyphosate and/or Roundup,
20 including, but not limited to, the risk of developing NHL, as well as other severe and personal
21 injuries, which are permanent and/or long-lasting in nature, cause significant physical pain and
22 mental anguish, diminished enjoyment of life, and the need for medical treatment, monitoring
23 and/or medications.
24

25 95. Despite the IARC's classification of glyphosate as a class 2A probable
26

1 carcinogen, Defendant continues to maintain that glyphosate and/or Roundup is safe, non-
2 carcinogenic, non- genotoxic; and falsely warrant to users and the general public that independent
3 experts and regulatory agencies agree that there is no evidence of carcinogenicity or genotoxicity
4 in glyphosate and Roundup.
5

6 96. Defendant claimed and continues to claim that Roundup is safe, non-
7 carcinogenic, and non-genotoxic. These misrepresentations are consistent with Defendant's
8 cavalier approach to investigating and ensuring the safety of its products, the safety of the public
9 at large, and the safety of Plaintiffs.

10 97. In 2019 a meta-analysis published in *Mutation Research* pooled the data from six
11 different studies and found "a compelling link between exposures to GBHs and increased risk for
12 NHL." L. Zhang, et al., "Exposure to Glyphosate-Based Herbicides and Risk for Non-Hodgkin
13 Lymphoma: A Meta-Analysis and Supporting Evidence" *Mutation Research* (2019).
14

15 **XI. SCIENTIFIC FRAUD UNDERLYING CERTAIN SAFETY**
16 **DETERMINATIONS OF GLYPHOSATE**

17 98. After the EPA's 1985 classification of glyphosate as possibly carcinogenic to
18 humans (Group C), Monsanto exerted pressure upon the EPA to change its classification.

19 99. This culminated in the EPA's reclassification of glyphosate to Group E, which
20 was based upon evidence of non-carcinogenicity in humans.

21 100. In so classifying, the EPA stated that "[i]t should be emphasized, however, that
22 designation of an agent in Group E is based on the available evidence at the time of evaluation
23 and should not be interpreted as a definitive conclusion that the agent will not be a carcinogen
24 under any circumstances."
25

26 101. On two occasions, the EPA found that laboratories hired by Monsanto to test the

1 toxicity of its Roundup products for registration purposes committed scientific fraud.

2 102. In the first instance, Monsanto hired Industrial Bio-Test Laboratories (“IBT”) to
3 perform and evaluate pesticide toxicology studies relating to Roundup. IBT performed
4 approximately 30 tests on glyphosate and glyphosate-containing products, including 11 of the 19
5 chronic toxicology studies needed to register Roundup with the EPA.
6

7 103. In 1976, the Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) performed an inspection of
8 IBT and discovered discrepancies between the raw data and the final report relating to
9 toxicological impacts of glyphosate. The EPA subsequently audited IBT and determined that the
10 toxicology studies conducted for Roundup were invalid. An EPA reviewer stated, after finding
11 “routine falsification of data” at IBT, that it was “hard to believe the scientific integrity of the
12 studies when they said they took specimens of the uterus from male rabbits.”
13

14 104. Three top executives of IBT were convicted of fraud in 1983.

15 105. In the second incident, Monsanto hired Craven Laboratories (“Craven”) in 1990
16 to perform pesticide and herbicide studies, including several studies on Roundup.

17 106. In March of 1991, the EPA announced that it was investigating Craven for
18 “allegedly falsifying test data used by chemical firms to win EPA approval of pesticides.”
19

20 107. The investigation lead to the indictments of the laboratory owner and a handful
21 of employees.

22 **XII. MONSANTO’S CONTINUING DISREGARD FOR THE SAFETY OF**
23 **PLAINTIFF AND THE PUBLIC**

24 108. Monsanto claims on its website that “[r]egulatory authorities and independent
25 experts around the world have reviewed numerous long term/carcinogenicity and genotoxicity
26 studies and agree that there is no evidence that glyphosate, the active ingredient in Roundup brand
27

1 herbicides and other glyphosate based herbicides, causes cancer, even at very high doses, and
 2 that it is not genotoxic.”¹⁰

3
 4 109. Ironically, the primary source for this statement is a 1986 report by the WHO, the
 5 same organization that now considers glyphosate to be a probable carcinogen.

6 110. Glyphosate, and Defendant’s Roundup products in particular, has long been
 7 associated with serious side effects and many regulatory agencies around the globe have banned
 8 or are currently banning the use of glyphosate herbicide products.

9 111. Defendant’s statements proclaiming the safety of Roundup and disregarding its
 10 dangers misled Plaintiff JOHN EDWARD COE.

11 112. Despite Defendant’s knowledge that Roundup was associated with an elevated
 12 risk of developing cancer, Defendant’s promotional campaigns focused on Roundup’s purported
 13 “safety profile.”

14 113. Defendant’s failure to adequately warn Plaintiff JOHN EDWARD COE resulted
 15 in (1) Plaintiff using and being exposed to glyphosate and Roundup instead of using another
 16 acceptable and safe method of controlling unwanted weeds and pests; and (2) scientists and
 17 physicians failing to warn and instruct consumers about the risk of cancer, including NHL, and
 18 other injuries associated with Roundup.
 19

20 114. Defendant failed to seek modification of the labeling of Roundup to include
 21 relevant information regarding the risks and dangers associated with Roundup exposure.
 22

23 115. The failure of Defendant to appropriately warn and inform the EPA has resulted
 24

25 ¹⁰ Backgrounder-Glyphosate: No Evidence of Carcinogenicity. Updated November 2014. (downloaded October 9
 26 2015).

1 in inadequate warnings in safety information presented directly to users and consumers.

2 116. The failure of Defendant to appropriately warn and inform the EPA has resulted
3 in the absence of warning or caution statements that are adequate to protect health and the
4 environment.
5

6 117. The failure of Defendant to appropriately warn and inform the EPA has resulted
7 in the directions for use that are not adequate to protect health and the environment.

8 118. By reason of the foregoing acts and omissions, Plaintiffs JOHN EDWARD COE
9 and HEATHER NICOLE COE seek compensatory and punitive damages as a result of Plaintiff
10 JOHN EDWARD COE's use of, and exposure to, Roundup which caused or was a substantial
11 contributing factor in causing Plaintiff to suffer from cancer, specifically NHL, and Plaintiffs
12 suffered severe and personal injuries which are permanent and lasting in nature, physical pain
13 and mental anguish, including diminished enjoyment of life and loss of consortium.
14

15 119. By reason of the foregoing acts and omissions, Plaintiffs have sustained severe
16 and permanent injuries and losses.

17 120. By reason of the foregoing acts and omissions, Plaintiffs have endured and, in
18 some categories, continue to suffer emotional and mental anguish, medical expenses, and other
19 economic and non-economic damages as a result of the actions and inactions of the Defendant.
20

21 **XIII. PLAINTIFF'S EXPOSURE TO ROUNDUP**

22 121. Plaintiff JOHN EDWARD COE started to use Roundup regularly in July, 1994
23 while employed on a farm. Plaintiff JOHN EDWARD COE was in charge of mixing the
24 concentrate and applying the Roundup up to six days per month during his employment. Plaintiff
25 JOHN EDWARD COE continued to work on the farm until August, 1998. Plaintiff JOHN
26

1 EDWARD COE resumed using Roundup in or around May, 2000 for approximately 18 years on
2 his personal residential property. Plaintiff JOHN EDWARD COE would use Roundup
3 approximately once per month for weed control during spring, summer and fall.
4

5 122. For years, Plaintiff JOHN EDWARD COE applied Roundup on a regular basis.
6 Plaintiff followed all safety and precautionary warnings during the course of his use.

7 123. Plaintiff JOHN EDWARD COE was diagnosed with non-Hodgkin's lymphoma,
8 specifically indolent B-cell non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma in March, 2019. Plaintiff's non-
9 Hodgkin's Lymphoma was proximately and actually caused by his exposure to Defendant's
10 Roundup products.

11 124. As a result of his illness, Plaintiff JOHN EDWARD COE has incurred significant
12 economic and non-economic damages and Plaintiff HEATHER NICOLE COE suffered loss of
13 consortium.
14

15 **XIV. FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**
16 **WASHINGTON PRODUCT LIABILITY ACT**

17 125. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all prior paragraphs of this Complaint as if
18 fully set forth herein and further alleges as follows:

19 126. At all times relevant to this litigation, Defendant engaged in the business of
20 testing, developing, designing, manufacturing, marketing, selling, distributing, and promoting
21 Roundup products.

22 127. At all times relevant to this litigation, Defendant designed, researched,
23 developed, manufactured, produced, tested, assembled, labeled, advertised, promoted, marketed,
24 sold, and distributed the Roundup products used by Plaintiffs as described above.
25

26 128. At all times relevant to this litigation, Defendant's Roundup products were

1 expected to reach and did reach the intended consumers, handlers, and users or other persons
 2 coming into contact with these products in Washington and throughout the United States,
 3 including Plaintiffs, without substantial change in their condition as designed, manufactured,
 4 sold, distributed, labeled, and marketed by Defendant.

5
 6 129. In violation of the Washington Products Liability Act (“WPLA”), RCW 7.72, et
 7 seq., at all times relevant to this action, at the time Defendant’s Roundup products left control of
 8 Defendant, they were defective and not reasonably safe. These defects include, but are not limited
 9 to, the following:

- 10 a) Defendant is strictly liable for Plaintiffs’ injuries and damages
 11 because at the time of manufacture, and at the time Defendant’s
 12 Roundup products left control of Defendant, the likelihood that
 13 Defendant’s Roundup products would cause injury or damage
 14 similar to that suffered by Plaintiffs, and the seriousness of such
 15 injury or damage had been known by Defendant and outweighed
 16 the burden on Defendant to design a product that would have
 17 prevented Plaintiffs’ injuries and damages and outweighed the
 18 adverse effect that an alternative design that was practical and
 19 feasible would have on the usefulness of the subject product.
 20 b) Defendant’s Roundup products were unsafe to an extent beyond
 21 that which would be contemplated by an ordinary consumer, in
 22 one or more of the following particulars: exposure to Roundup
 23 and specifically, its active ingredient glyphosate, could result in
 24 cancer and other severe illnesses and injuries, making Roundup
 25 not reasonably safe when used in the way it is ordinarily used
 26 and is dangerous to an extent beyond that which would be
 27 contemplated by the ordinary consumer.
 c) The Roundup products manufactured and/or supplied by
 Defendant were defective in design in that, an alternative design
 and/or formulation exists that would prevent severe and
 permanent injury. Indeed, at the time that Defendant designed the
 Roundup products, the state of the industry’s scientific
 knowledge was such that a less risky design or formulation was
 attainable.
 d) The Roundup products were not reasonably safe in design under
 the WPLA.
 e) The Roundup products manufactured and/or supplied by

Defendant were not reasonably safe because Defendant did not provide an adequate warning or instruction about the product. At the time the Roundup products left Defendant's control, they possessed dangerous characteristics and Defendant failed to use reasonable care to provide an adequate warning of such characteristics and their danger to users and handlers of the product. The Roundup products are not safe and cause severe and permanent injuries. The Roundup products were not reasonably safe because the warning was inadequate, and Defendant could have provided adequate warnings or instructions.

f) The Roundup products manufactured and/or supplied by Defendant were not reasonably safe because adequate warnings or manufacturer instructions were not provided after the Roundup products were manufactured and when Defendant learned of, or should have learned of, the dangers connected with the Roundup products.

g) The Roundup products manufactured and/or supplied by Defendant was not reasonably safe because they did not conform to an express warranty made by Defendant regarding the product's safety and fitness for use. Defendant expressly warranted that the Roundup products were safe and fit for their intended purposes, that they were of merchantable quality, that they did not produce any dangerous side effects, that they were adequately tested, and that their Roundup products were safe to human health and the environment, and effective, fit, and proper for their intended use. Defendant did not disclose the material risks that Defendant's Roundup products could cause severe and permanent injury. Defendant's express warranty regarding the Roundup products induced Plaintiffs to use the products, and Plaintiffs' damages were proximately caused because Defendant's express warranty was untrue. The Roundup products were not reasonably safe because of nonconformity to express warranty under the WPLA.

130. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant placing its defective Roundup products into the stream of commerce, Plaintiffs JOHN EDWARD COE and HEATHER NICOLE COE suffered grave injuries, and endured physical and emotional pain and discomfort, and loss of consortium, as well as economic hardship, including considerable financial expenses for medical care and treatment, along with other damages further discussed in herein.

XV. SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTIES

131. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference the allegations of this Complaint contained in each of the preceding paragraphs as if fully stated herein.

132. At all times relevant to this litigation, Defendant engaged in the business of testing, developing, designing, manufacturing, marketing, selling, distributing, and promoting its Roundup products, which are defective and unreasonably dangerous to consumers, including Plaintiffs, thereby placing Roundup products into the stream of commerce. These actions were under the ultimate control and supervision of Defendant.

133. Before the time Plaintiff JOHN EDWARD COE was exposed to the use of the aforementioned Roundup products, Defendant impliedly warranted to its consumers—including Plaintiff—that its Roundup products were of merchantable quality and safe and fit for the use for which they were intended; specifically, as agricultural and horticultural herbicides.

134. Defendant, however, failed to disclose that Roundup has dangerous propensities when used as intended and that the use of and/or exposure to Roundup and glyphosate-containing products carries an increased risk of developing severe injuries, including Plaintiffs' injuries.

135. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff reasonably relied upon the skill, superior knowledge and judgment of Defendant and upon its implied warranties that the Roundup products were of merchantable quality and fit for their intended purpose or use.

136. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff JOHN EDWARD COE was at all relevant times in privity with Defendant.

137. Plaintiff is the intended third-party beneficiary of implied warranties made by Defendant to the purchasers of their agricultural and horticultural herbicides and as such they are

1 entitled to assert this claim.

2 138. The Roundup products were expected to reach and did in fact reach consumers
3 and users, including Plaintiff JOHN EDWARD COE, without substantial change in the condition
4 in which they were manufactured and sold by Defendant.
5

6 139. At all times relevant to this litigation, Defendant was aware that consumers and
7 users of its products, including Plaintiff JOHN EDWARD COE, would use Roundup products as
8 marketed by Defendant, which is to say that Plaintiff was a foreseeable user of Roundup.

9 140. Defendant intended that its Roundup products be used in the manner in which
10 Plaintiff JOHN EDWARD COE in fact used them and Defendant impliedly warranted each
11 product to be merchantable quality, safe, and fit for this use, despite the fact that Roundup was
12 not adequately tested or researched.
13

14 141. In reliance upon Defendant's implied warranty, Plaintiff JOHN EDWARD COE
15 used Roundup as instructed and labeled and in the foreseeable manner intended, recommended,
16 promoted, and marketed by Defendant.

17 142. Plaintiff JOHN EDWARD COE could not have reasonably discovered or known
18 of the risks of serious injury associated with Roundup or glyphosate.

19 143. Defendant breached its implied warranty to Plaintiff JOHN EDWARD COE in
20 that its Roundup products were not of merchantable quality, safe, or fit for their intended use, or
21 adequately tested. Roundup has dangerous propensities when used as intended and can cause
22 serious injuries, including those injuries complained of herein.
23

24 144. The harm caused by Defendant's Roundup products far outweighed their benefit,
25 rendering the products more dangerous than an ordinary consumer or user would expect and more
26

1 dangerous than alternative products.

2 145. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant placing its defective Roundup
3 products into the stream of commerce, Plaintiffs suffered injuries, endured physical pain and
4 discomfort, as well as loss of consortium, economic hardship, including considerable financial
5 expenses for medical care and treatment, along with other damages further discussed herein.
6

7 **XVI. THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**
8 **VIOLATION OF WASHINGTON CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT**

9 146. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference the allegations of this Complaint
10 contained in each of the preceding paragraphs as if fully stated herein.

11 147. Defendant violated the Washington Consumer Protection Act ("CPA").

12 148. Defendant engaged in unfair or deceptive acts or practices including, but not
13 limited to, the following:

- 14 a) engaging in acts and practices by willfully failing and refusing to
15 timely report information that reasonably suggested Roundup,
16 like that used by Plaintiffs, may cause or contribute to cause
17 cancer and other serious illnesses;
18 b) representing knowingly or with reason to know that Roundup has
19 approval, characteristics, uses, or benefits that it does not have;
20 c) representing knowingly or with reason to know that Roundup is
21 of a particular standard, quality, or grade when it differs
22 materially from that representation; and/or
23 d) representing knowingly or with reason to know that Roundup has
24 uses, benefits, or characteristics that have been otherwise proven
25 incorrect;

26 149. Defendant's unfair and deceptive acts or practices described above were
27 committed in the course of Defendant's trade or commerce.

150. Defendant's unfair and deceptive acts or practices described above affected the
public interest.

1 151. Defendant's violation of the Washington CPA caused Plaintiffs' injuries and
2 damages set forth herein.

3 **XVII. FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
4 **PUNITIVE DAMAGES**

5 152. Plaintiffs incorporate herein by reference, as though fully set forth at length, each
6 and every allegation and statement contained in the foregoing paragraphs.

7 153. Defendant is liable for punitive and/or exemplary damages under choice of law
8 principles. Defendant acted with willful disregard for the rights of the Plaintiffs and the public.
9 Defendant's conduct was outrageous and reckless toward the safety of the Plaintiffs and the
10 public.
11

12 **XVIII. FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
13 **LOSS OF CONSORTIUM**

14 154. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if
15 fully set forth herein, and further allege:

16 155. Plaintiff HEATHER NICOLE COE, at all times relevant, was and is the lawful
17 wife of Plaintiff JOHN EDWARD COE.

18 156. As a direct, legal, and proximate result of the culpability and fault of Defendant,
19 be such fault through strict liability, negligence or otherwise, Plaintiff HEATHER NICOLE COE
20 suffered the loss of support, services, love, companionship, affection, society, intimate relations,
21 and other elements of consortium, all to her general damage in an amount in excess of the
22 jurisdictional minimum of this Court.
23

24 157. Plaintiffs demand judgment against Defendant for compensatory and punitive
25 damages such as a jury may award, and such other relief as the Court deems just and proper in
26

order to remedy Plaintiff HEATHER NICOLE COE's loss of consortium.

XIX. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs demand judgment against the Defendant on each of the above- referenced claims and causes of action and as follows:

1. Awarding Plaintiffs compensatory non-economic damages in excess of the jurisdictional amount, including, but not limited to past and future pain, suffering, emotional distress, disability, loss of enjoyment of life, loss of consortium and other non-economic damages and losses;

2. Awarding Plaintiffs their economic damages and losses, including without limitation past and future medical expenses, out of pocket expenses, lost earnings and lost earning capacity, lost household services, and other economic damages in an amount to be determined at trial;

3. Awarding punitive damages;

4. Awarding pre-judgment interest;

5. Awarding post-judgment interest;

6. Awarding Plaintiffs reasonable attorneys' fees;

7. Awarding Plaintiffs the costs of these proceedings;

8. Treble damages in the maximum amounts permitted by RCW 19.86.090; and

9. Such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

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XX. DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiffs hereby demand trial by jury as to all issues.

DATED this 3rd day of March, 2022.

CORRIE YACKULIC LAW FIRM, PLLC

/s/ Corrie J. Yackulic

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